

THE EVENING STAR.
WASHINGTON.
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CROSBY S. NOYES, Editor.

THE EVENING STAR has a regular and permanent staff of writers much more than the combined circulation of the other Washington dailies. As a News and Advertising Medium it has no competitor.

In order to avoid delay, on account of personal absence, letters to THE STAR should not be addressed to any individual connected with the office, but simply to THE STAR, or to the Editorial or Business Departments, according to tenor or purpose.

Yesterday's Vote at Havana.

The defeat of the radicals at Havana is an assuring circumstance. The vote was two to one. This, it is explained, does not indicate that the direct majority on the amendment of the Platt amendment was so large, but it does show that there was opposition to the United States has run its course in the convention, and that a result will be reached acceptable to both countries.

It should not be forgotten that there have been radicals in the United States as well as in Cuba. An entirely safe assertion, indeed, is that the former have largely been responsible for the latter. The most extravagant assertions made in the constitutional convention and in Cuban newspapers to the discredit of this government have had their first delivery in the United States. For every Cuban who has taunted the administration with insincerity and double-dealing, an American citizen holding the sentiment of the Platt amendment is no less a patriot than the other. It is the simple truth. It has seemed at times as if a conspiracy existed to give to every line of anti-American scurrilousness in Cuba either an American trade-mark, or an American justification of some kind.

But the campaign is over, and good sense wins. Cuba under the operation of the Platt amendment will have independent government, and, what no other independent government enjoys, absolute safety from outside interference. The right of this government to interfere will never be exercised except for Cuba's benefit, and all other governments are in effect warned off. Cuba will thus take the place she long has coveted, and her affairs will be in her own hands.

The acceptance of the Platt amendment, however, does not leave Cuba with no other business of importance to transact with the United States. The terms upon which she is to enter our markets are yet to be arranged, and they call for very careful treatment. The markets of the United States, and especially for Cuban products, are in great favor, and property are well guarded. The policy which has brought them to their present desirable state was formulated, and has been applied, solely on business principles. It will continue of course to rest on such principles, and whatever is granted to Cuba in the way of commercial advantages, while not entirely devoid of sentiment, must in the nature of the thing be composed in the largest part of horse sense and "realistic selfishness." Cuba cannot expect to thrive commercially at our expense. But it will be possible to make a convention advantageous to both countries; and this, in good time, it is to be assumed, will be done.

Meanwhile, good feeling should be the order of the day over what so far has been accomplished, and every means improved to still further unite two countries which have so much need of each other.

Administrative Lessons at Manila.

No serious alarm needs to be felt in consequence of the threats of a Filipino judge that another revolution will follow the American policy of appointing judges from this country and discriminating in favor of Americans in the civil appointments. In the first place, there is no settled policy to appoint officials exclusively from the mainland, nor to select the administrative subordinates with a prejudice against natives. The primary purpose is to secure good men for the positions in this first step of organization, which pre-eminently requires high character, capacity and progressiveness. In the civil service selections it may be true that more Americans are chosen than Filipinos because the standard of efficiency is higher with them than with the natives. But this condition will not prevail indefinitely. The United States government is bent upon giving the natives the largest possible degree of participation in their own government. It proposes, as far as possible, to train the natives for the public places, and to this end it is establishing schools and is appointing many Filipinos to office in the hope that by these two means there may be born a new public spirit and the capacity to apply to the practical demands of administration. The standard of capacity among the natives is not yet so high that it would be safe to throw upon the entire administrative machine to them. It is far more important that the people receive an object lesson in good government through an American-controlled organization for a period than that they be given the public offices before they are ready for them.

These considerations appear to appeal to the better classes of the Filipinos, who are reported as refusing to sympathize with the judge just quoted. They declare that it is notorious that the native judges in many cases lack the essential qualities of honesty and efficiency, and there seems to be a sense of relief among the better informed Filipinos that the judicial system is not to be given over at the outset to the incompetent natives who seek the places. These threats of revolution will doubtless be heard from time to time throughout the American occupation. They will presumably grow fainter as the new sovereignty justifies itself in the minds of the people and the natives prove themselves capable of assuming a constantly increasing part in the administrative work. One of the most important lessons which the United States has to teach the Filipinos is that government is not a creation for the satisfaction of the office-holding propensities of the people, but a necessary scheme of protection, convenience and progression, for which the most efficient servants are to be drafted as occasion requires with an eye single to their fitness for the trust and not with consideration for their personal influence or their possible resentment in case of rejection.

The King of England's annual allowance has been fixed at \$2,350,000. Count Cassatelli will be unable to see how the king can ever manage to make both ends meet.

The New Storage Battery.

The details of Thomas A. Edison's new battery, which is regarded as the solution of the electrical storage problem, have been announced, after some mysterious references. The battery is constructed of thin steel plates perforated and filled with steel cells containing compressed parcels of mixed iron and graphite for the positive and nickel and graphite for the negative. The electrolytic fluid is a solution of potash, which does not affect the containing vessel and preserves its quality. It is claimed for the battery, as a result of prolonged and severe tests, that it will render two or three times as much service as the same weight of the ordinary lead battery. It is regarded as more durable, more easily handled and capable of being recharged. It does not appear to be any cheaper, cell for cell, than the lead battery. Indeed, it may be assumed from the tone

of the announcements that at the present state of the manufacture the steel cells will be more costly. But, taking into account the greater rapidity of charging and the lighter weight, the newcomer is considered, even at the present high rate of construction cost, as an economical substitute.

The immediate problem of the present in this matter, however, is not one of cost, but of weight. It is practically assured that the cost factor in the construction account will be materially reduced as the use of such batteries increases through the reduction of the present obstacles of weight and time lost in recharging. In the latter item the Edison battery is regarded as a vast improvement. The ordinary lead cell requires seven to eight hours for charging, whereas the new cell may be charged at a normal rate in three and one-half hours, or in one hour under pressure, which somewhat deteriorates the efficiency.

Many sweeping estimates of the effect of this advance in storage battery construction have already been given by experts, including forecasts of the use of this electric device for tugs and other harbor craft, for torpedo boats, submarine craft, trucks, delivery wagons and such practical appliances. It is too early to appreciate the conservatism with which the commercial world looks forward to the perfection of the portable battery for propulsion. Heretofore the weight, cost and slowness of charging of the lead battery have combined to render it only little more than a novelty in transportation, adaptable for purposes of display or luxury, where the item of proportionate cost need not be considered. In every close competition between the horse-drawn and the electric vehicle thus far the former has had the advantage. But the desirability of the electric machine for many purposes is so great that some users have been willing to disregard the balance of expense. If now this balance is to be eliminated and the portable electric motor placed within the range of absolute economic complete change in the course of transportation is within reasonable expectation.

Tom Johnson as Reformer.

The Indianapolis Journal, in reminiscence of Tom Johnson's determination to place every dollar of property in Cleveland on the assessment list at its real cash value and to bring municipal revenues up to high-water mark must be of recent origin. It had not developed when he owned the street railroad in this city.

We must not be too hard on Mr. Johnson. He is not posing as a saint. He made his money in the old-fashioned way, and does not deny it. In those days he was not a statesman, but a money-hunter after the approved order of things. If Indianapolis did not collect from him all the taxes to which she was entitled while he was operating street railroads within her borders she has only herself to blame. His shining merit now is that he knows how property should be taxed, and as mayor of Cleveland he purposes bringing every plutocrat to the scratch. The people are invited to take notice, and see the importance of setting a plutocrat to catch a plutocrat. And if the scheme works well in the majority of Cleveland, why not try it in the governorship of Ohio, and if it proves a success there also, why not try it in the office of President of the United States? One of the problems of the day is dealing with trusts and plutocrats, and Mr. Johnson thinks he has found the remedy.

But while Mr. Johnson and Sucker Rod Jones are inaugurating a new order of things by turning their experience as plutocrats to the public account, the order still has its adherents and its adherents. Men are still willing to get rich by combinations or otherwise. As The Star pointed out only a few days ago, some of the men most prominent this year in large capitalist organizations were as late as last year declaiming loudly against all combinations of capital as oppressive to the people and against public interests. Suddenly they have seen a new light, and are well on the way to become wealthy and influential in the business world themselves. Whether they, too, in time, after "making their pile," shall turn and toy with altruism, and set up a golden rule school of statesmanship, and offer for high office to show how the thing works, remains to be seen. But just now they are grubbing away as for dear life, and everybody wishes them abundant success.

In all seriousness, however, Mr. Johnson, in the Cleveland matter referred to, is engaged in very praiseworthy business. All taxable property should be listed at a fair valuation. Tax dodging is one of the evils of the day. It has caused a great deal of just complaint, and it should be abated to the fullest extent possible. Death and taxes are bracketed together in the enumeration of the certainties, but of late years experience has shown that they ought to be separated. For whereas death cannot be evaded, taxes can be, and too frequently they are.

The Underdog to Appeal.

It is reported from New York that the five young men dismissed from West Point for insubordination have decided to press their effort for reinstatement and that the business offer made to them by General Green has been rejected. A more hopeless task than they propose to undertake could not well be conceived. There is no question whatever as to the attitude of the people toward them. They condemn the hazing practices at West Point and would prefer even the abandonment of the institution if it could not otherwise be saved from the disgrace of continual cadet dominance. Representative Landis expressed this thought the other day when he proposed, even in the present state of affairs, to close the academy for a few seasons to permit a fresh start. But it is not necessary to close the academy for a day if the government is determined to enforce discipline there. There is no reason that the War Department will allow the least suggestion of a reversal of Col. Mills' tardy uncompromising policy. These five cadets may perhaps perform a public service by coming to Washington in order to receive the refusal of Secretary Root to reconsider the case for a moment. They will be the first of an object-lesson in discipline which will serve to further impress the necessity of absolute subordination at the academy upon the remaining cadets.

Pugilist Sharkey proposes to keep a nation for awhile and then go on the stage. It is difficult to understand his program of preparation for a dramatic career, unless it is his ambition to be his own financial backer.

The school teacher is now replacing the soldier in the Philippines. The teaching of the young idea how to shoot without homicidal intent is one of the most grateful tasks that this government has yet undertaken.

Mr. Bryan is so strong an advocate of fusion that he might possibly be expected to sacrifice some of his own theories in order to keep in touch with the old line democracy.

As a true sportsman, Sir Thomas Lipton would scarcely desire to bring over a yacht that looks too much like a sure thing.

Policemen and their Pistols.

Deputy Commissioner Devery of the New York police organization believes in getting a prisoner to the station house even if the policeman has to shoot the whole Bowery to do it. This was the significance of his advice to a policeman who was haled before him the other day for discharging his revolver in the street. There is danger that such radical advice will result in wholesale shooting by quick-tempered

police in the metropolis and it is to be hoped that the practice of popping away indiscriminately in the name of the law will not spread to other communities. The policeman's pistol should be used only in cases of emergency. Its bearing upon a prisoner's behavior should depend in large degree upon the offense committed. It is certainly not justifiable to shoot an escaping man who has merely stolen a trifle, or has been disorderly. Public opinion always justifies a policeman for shooting in earnest after a burglar or a man-killer or the perpetrator of other grave offenses. But the occasions for such use are rare compared with the number of times a policeman's prisoner of the minor degree of crime attempts to break away and is pursued. A running policeman is not at best a crack shot and his firing is more likely to harm others than the fugitive. Washington has had several experiences with the combination of indiscreet policeman and pistol and would not tolerate the local adoption of the Devery principle.

The New Jersey authorities are showing a disposition to make it unpleasant for the proprietors of gaming resorts at Long Branch. Since New Jersey got on an intimate footing with trust promoters, it is disposed to look with disdain on the small operator.

A Chicago professor declares that the man who parts his hair in the middle shows thereby a sign of degeneracy. But there was a time in human affairs when the man who combed his hair at all was regarded as more or less effete.

San Francisco bootblacks have formed a union and propose to charge ten cents for every shine. In case their strike is resisted they will hardly go so far as to attempt to coerce merchants who sell patent leather shoes.

The telephone lines owned by the British government are said to be run at a loss of \$3,500,000 a year. This would look as if people who do not send telegrams are being taxed to secure low rates for those who do.

Aguinaldo is desirous of coming to this country. As General Funston shows so little interest in seeing him, perhaps Aguinaldo will undertake to lecture on the capture.

Diminutive black and tans are now regarded as the most handsome pets. They present the advantage of being easy for the pound master's assistants to handle.

SHOOTING STARS.

Flattery.

"Charley, dear," said Mrs. Torkins, "the grocer around the corner charges us almost twice as much as things are worth."

"Why don't you kick?"

"It's such a compliment. It shows we aren't getting a bit old. You know we have just moved in the neighborhood and he evidently takes us for a newly married couple."

A Test of Prominence.

"He assumes a great deal of importance as a public official," said one Chinaman.

"Yes," answered the other, "but any one can see he doesn't really amount to much. He has been beheaded only twice in the past six months."

The Busy World.

Though luck may play a shabby trick, Don't rail with impotency; For maybe, if you stop to kick, You'll miss an opportunity.

An Unappreciated Invention.

"I have invented a lawn mower that won't make any noise," said the earnest young man.

"To whom do you expect to sell it?" inquired the hardware merchant coldly.

"You don't suppose people will get up at 5 o'clock in the morning for the sake of shoving one of these machines around in dead silence, do you? Lawn mowers are not made merely to cut grass. Their principal purpose is to have fun with the neighbors."

Humility.

"Let's you an' me go on in our simple way," said Meandering Mike, "an' not put on no airs, however we may feel tempted."

"What are you talkin' about?" inquired Plodding Pete.

"De dangers of pride. I want to caution you against gettin' overbearing simply because there ain't no sign of your disgracin' yourself by dyin' rich."

A Regret.

I wish that I had known the days When everything was right; When singers sang the sweetest lays And intellects were as bright; When there was ne'er a fool or scamp Life's sweetness to alloy. When all things bore perfection's stamp— When grandeur was a boy.

I listen with uncovered head, Although it causes pain; To learn how far true bliss has fled. 'Twill ne'er return again. The little pleasures that we know Alas! How soon they cloy Compared to those of long ago When grandeur was a boy.

Ah, there were actors in that time And mighty statesmen, too, And orators whose words would chime 'E'en to the echoing blue. The railway, with its clang and hiss— I'd spurn the idle toy Could I but know the days of bliss When grandeur was a boy.

Why must we plod with patience great And only find at last How vain it is to imitate The glories of the past! And as I think on days ago, This question will annoy "Why has this world kept running on Since grandeur was a boy?"

Russia and Germany at Odds.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

There are indications of a tariff war between Russia and Germany, and one of the earliest of these is the extreme attitude of German officials at the frontier regarding the condition of Russian goods, which are largely imported into Germany. There is as much fear over Russian goods as there has been for some years over American pork, canned beef and dried apples. The Russian goods, however, are very apprehensive of its health and is diligently searching for microbes. M. de Witte is not slow in a tariff war; he has waged one with Germany already; the character of German manufactured goods will be very closely scrutinized by Russian customs officials until Teutonic suspicions are removed from Muscovite poultry.

Every Citizen Should Help.

From the Rockville (Md.) Index.

In the District of Columbia and in the counties above us extreme efforts are being made to prevent the illegal taking of bass from the Potomac and tributary waters. In Washington county quite a number of arrests have been made, which will probably prevent further violations of the law during this year.

The local authorities here should see that the law is rigidly enforced, for fishing on the romantic Potomac, in proper season, is one of the greatest attractions of Montgomery county. The closed season, during the spawning period, is a wise provision of law, and every citizen should help to apprehend and punish those who disregard it.

Undertaking a Big Contract.

From the New York World.

Instead of going to the roof of the matter and putting a gag on his imprudent, mischievous mouth, the sagacious Kaiser proposes to leave the mouth free and try to gag the press.

312 P street, N.W.

CREAM BLEND
The Perfect Flour
Once Tried Always Used
AT YOUR GROCER'S.
B.B. Earnshaw & Bro.,
Wholesalers, 1105-1107-1109 11th St. S. E.

Cotton Mattings,
Warp worth 40c., for 25c.
This is a variety of neat and attractive patterns; regularly re-tailored for the yard. Special prices for the lot.
The Houghton Co., 1214 F.
Carpet Cleaned and Stored. Estimates given. my25-26d

Examine the Sinks
—waste pipes and drains. If you detect any foul odors use "CHLOROPYR" OIL. It is the best of disinfectants and deodorizers. Cleans and purifies—destroys foul odors—PREVENTS DISEASE.
\$7.15. QT. BOTTLE. Phone West 56.
E.B. WARREN & CO., COR. 27TH
Coal Tar Products, Contractors' Supplies.
my25-26, 11, 14

Commencement Gifts.
Nothing could make more attractive or suitable gifts for graduation young ladies than the Beautiful Hand-painted Brooches and Shirts and Waist Sets that we are selling so many of.
CHINA ART STORE
608 THIRTEENTH ST.
my25-26d, 20
If so, ask your Grocer for the Best Bread in the city?

Aunt Mollie's Bread.
Give it a trial and you will try it again. Look for our label on every loaf of bread and be sure it has the name AUNT MOLLIE.

National Baking Co.,
114 (M. BERNARD), 2106 M ST. N.W.

Summer Hats
We've had many displays of trimmed millinery, but none that quite equal this show of Summer Hats. All the fashionable shapes—old, yet quite pretty and decidedly becoming—trimmed in an airy and refreshing manner by milliners who are well known for their skill and cleverness and style.
Mrs. C. Stiebel, 1113 G St.
my25-26, 14th 20

HOSE, \$2.25.
Best quality, fine, pliable Watering Hose, 25 ft. complete, \$2.25—a very low price for a very high grade.
Josiah R. Bailey, 7th St.
THE BAILEY \$1 SAW-WARRANTED.
my25-26d

COKE For the Summer Cooking.
It makes a quick, hot fire—no tinkering. And costs only a fraction of the price of coal. We will supply you with Coke at the lowest prices. Let us have your order.
25 bushels Large Coke, delivered...\$2.00
40 bushels Large Coke, delivered...\$2.90
25 bushels Medium Coke, delivered...\$3.10
25 bushels Crushed Coke, delivered...\$3.70
40 bushels Crushed Coke, delivered...\$3.70
40 bushels Crushed Coke, delivered...\$3.70
Gas Appliance Exchange,
1424 New York Ave.
my25-26d

COOL COOKING.
AUTOMATIC Blue Flame Oil Stoves are excellent cookers and don't heat the house. No preparation is necessary—a turn of a valve and a lighted match starts the fire. We are selling them at reduced prices.
\$8 size.....\$6.00
And only find at last How vain it is to imitate The glories of the past! And as I think on days ago, This question will annoy "Why has this world kept running on Since grandeur was a boy?"
Florence Oil Stoves, 75c. burner.
Radiant Oil Stoves, 85c. burner.
Little & Page, 1210 F St.
my25-26, 11, 14

SUMMER CORSETS.
Come here, where you will have leisure to select a summer corset that suits you, and that is fitted by one of our experts, so that it will not only be thoroughly comfortable, but graceful and becoming. All the makes you like at the same prices paid elsewhere or less, and no charge for fitting.
HOWARD'S Corset Salon,
15 YEARS AT Now 938 F.
my25-26d

Don't Accept a Substitute!
When you ask for Cascarots be sure you get the genuine Cascarots Candy Caramel! Don't accept fraudulent substitutes, imitations or counterfeits! Genuine tablets stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. All druggists, 10c.
Fedora Dress Shields.
The word shield means "protection," but a great many shields are sold that will not protect your dress. The FEDORA positively WILL. At all dealers.
mh14-th, saturday, 30.7

Correct Stationery.
Artistic Engraving in correct forms for cards and invitations to commencements, class day and graduation day exercises. Also Address Dics, Coats of Arms, Crests and Monograms.
First floor.
Second floor.

312 P street, N.W.

Woodward & Lothrop,
New York—Washington—Paris.
Announce for Monday, the Twenty-Seventh, Annual Summer Special Sale of Manufacturers' Sample Undergarments,
Consisting of Nainsook, Cambric and Muslin Petticoats, Night Gowns, Drawers, Corset Covers and Chemises.
These samples were secured (as they are about this time every year) from our leading manufacturers of Muslin Underwear, at a price concession, and are strictly high-class goods of the very best shapes and designs.
Some are plain; others are trimmed with dainty laces, embroideries, ribbons, in such styles as good taste suggests. The collection, while large in the aggregate, comprises but one or two garments of a kind. These high-class sample undergarments will be put on sale Monday morning
At Prices Very Greatly Below the Usual
—the same as they would cost us in the regular way.
NOTE—We arranged with the manufacturers to ship these samples a week earlier than heretofore that we might give those of our customers who leave town in June an opportunity to supply summer needs in these lines.
The opportunity is equally favorable for prospective June brides to secure a most important part of the trousseau at a very decided saving. Many bridal sets may be made up from these garments.

Also Children's Nainsook and Muslin Undergarments, And Children's and Infants' White Dresses, At a Quarter to a Half Less Than Usual Prices.
But one, two or three of a kind, in most instances, consisting of soft and dainty Nainsook and Cambric Long Dresses for the baby and pretty styles for the two to four-year-olds; India Linons, Nainsooks, Piques; waist and Hubbard effects—some just for boys.
These several lots of goods will be displayed on center counters, for greater convenience.
Second floor—Tenth st.

We Direct Attention to Graduation, Commencement And Class-Day Requisites,
Comprising the leading fabrics, latest styles and cleverest ideas commended by fashion for Graduation, Commencement and Class-Day Outfits.
The Correct Gown Fabrics.
The gown is the important feature of the occasion. Harper's Bazar says—"It is a mistake to have a graduation gown made up too elaborately, or of too expensive materials. It should be something that is dainty and fresh, and rather distinctive." Fashion commends soft wools, silk and wool or one of the many pretty cotton materials shown in such generous variety this season.
Our assortments of the above-named fabrics are unusually comprehensive, and the prices are most reasonable.

Wools and Silk and Wools.
Albatross, Mohair, Henrietta, Nun's Veiling, Crepe de Chine, Whipcord, Satin Soleil, Melrose, Lansdowne, Voile, Sicilian, Flannel, Foulle, Poplin Barege, Crepon, Grenadine and other popular light wools.
Cream Mohair Brilliantine. 38 inches wide. Per yard..... 50c.
Cream Mohair Jacquard. 38 inches wide. Per yard..... 50c.
Cream Albatross. 38 inches wide. Per yard..... 50c.
Cream Flannel. 38 inches wide. Per yard..... 50c.
Cream Henrietta. 46 inches wide. Per yard..... 75c.
Cream Mohair Brilliantine. 44 inches wide. Per yard..... 75c.
Cream Nun's Veiling. 42 inches wide. Per yard..... 75c.
Cream Wool Crepe de Chine. 44 inches wide. Per yard..... 75c.
Cream Foulle. 44 inches wide. Per yard..... 75c.
First floor—Tenth st.

Silk Gown Fabrics.
All the favored weaves, including the new Louise, which, Harper's Bazar says, is an almost ideal fabric for graduation gowns, because it is soft, exceedingly pliant and neither creases nor cuts easily.
Plain Japanese, Figured Japanese, Taffeta Mousseline, White Surah, Crepe de Chine, Cyran, Louise Aig'on, Poul de oie.
First floor.

Cotton Gown Fabrics.
French Nainsook, India Mull, French Organdie, Persian Lawn, Swiss Mull, French Chiffon, Indian Ditty, French Muslin, and the dotted effects, which are returning favorites this season. They appear in all materials, and in Point d'Esprit and Swiss Muslins they are especially dainty and pretty, for girlish figures.
French Nainsook. Sheer and medium weights. 48 inches wide. Per yard..... 50c. to \$1.00.
India Mull. Soft finish. 48 inches wide. Per yard..... 50c. to \$1.00.
French Organdie. Double fold (no creases). 68 inches wide. Per yard..... 50c. to \$1.00.
Swiss Mull. Sheer and fine. 82 inches wide. Per yard..... 12 1/2c. to 50c.
Second floor.

312 P street, N.W.

Cotton Dress Goods At Special Prices.
(First floor, Tenth st.)
Several thousands of yards of this season's most popular cotton dress fabrics, comprising pretty, sheer Lawns, beautiful Mercerized Organdie Faconne and Foulardines, Imported Corded Scotch Zephyrs, exquisite Silk Striped Dimities and elegant Embroidered Mohair Swisses.
We offer these, consisting of recent special purchases direct from the manufacturer, and others from our own stock, at prices greatly below the usual.
Some for Half. Some for Less. Some Not so Much.
35-cent Corded Scotch Zephyrs, 12 1/2c. the Yard.
Manufactured by a celebrated Scotch maker and imported to sell for thirty-five cents. We closed out the lot (a large one) and offer same at 12 1/2c. yd.
25-cent Striped Gingham, 18c. the Yard.
Blue and white, pink and white, heliotrope and white stripes—fine and beautiful quality. 82 inches wide.
50-cent Mercerized Organdie Faconne, 25c. the Yard.
A variety of exquisite floral printings in new designs on a silk-like ground, that retains its rich luster after being laundered. This very fashionable dress fabric was purchased from the manufacturer at a price concession, and is offered at half the regular price.
35-cent Mercerized Foulardine, 25c. the Yard.
This cloth is delightfully light and fine and looks like silk—and retains its beautiful luster after washing. 28 inches wide.
50-cent Silk Striped Dimity, 37 1/2c. the Yard.
Exquisite printings, artistic and attractive. Choice colorings—good assortment, but quantity is small.
\$1.50 and \$1.75 Embroidered Mohair Swisses, \$1.25 the Yard.
44 inches wide—black embroidered with white, gray with white, natural linen shade with white, heliotrope with white—a variety of pretty designs. First floor.

White Goods Dept.
(Second floor, Eleventh st.)
Monday Specials.
2,000 yards
40-inch India Linon, 15c. the Yard.
Sheer, smooth and fine—the best we've ever offered—a twenty-cent value.
1,000 yards
Plaid White Pique, 15c. the Yard.
Good quality, neat design—for waists and separate skirts and children's suits and petticoats. Half price.
1,000 yards
Brown Linen Suiting, 15c. the Yard.
36 inches wide—for separate skirts. Brown suit, market dresses, traveling and general utility wear.
15c. the Yard. Usual Price, 30c.
100 dozen
Turkish Bath Towels, 25c. Each. Usual Price, 35c.
100 dozen
Hemstitched Linen Towels, \$3.00 the Dozen.
All linen; soft and absorbent, extra size (22x40 inches)—a special value.
Sold singly if you wish.
"Atlantic Mills" Muslin Sheets.
Generous hemstitch top and bottom (both feet cut) from the piece, hence will launder straight.
2 1/2x2 1/2, 50c. Each.
2 1/2x2 1/2, 59c. Each.
Very Special Values.
Second floor.

Correct Stationery.
Artistic Engraving in correct forms for cards and invitations to commencements, class day and graduation day exercises. Also Address Dics, Coats of Arms, Crests and Monograms.
First floor.
Second floor.

Woodward & Lothrop.